several committees scattered about the rooms. Many surrounded Mr. Tilden, shaking his hand and exchanging a few words with him. There were no formal introductions. Mr. Tilden appeared some what iff at ease, occasionally putting his hand to his mouth and chin as if in doubt just what to do. He was dressed in a coat and trousers of blue cloth and a white vest, and were a loose black silk cravat. While conversing with his guests his right arm, which he held partly behind him, trembled constantly. He walked about the room slowly and with a somewhat feeble step.

In one part of the back parlor, which is a large. square room, handsomely furnished, was placed a good-sized round table on which stood a large number of bottles and glasses, with several dishes filled with crackers. A majority of those present quickly edged toward this table, and soon corks were popping. Lond laughter followed, and it was evident that the committeemen were heartily enjoying themselves. "Where is the whiskey !" asked one, as with an empty glass he looked over the table, adding, "Not short of that yet, are you?" His glass was quickly replenished. this wine must have cost \$6 a bottle?" said an awestruck Democrat from the rural districts, as he emptied his glass and smacked his lips. Remarks were also made by other country members regarding the probable cost of the cigars which were freely distributed by a colored waiter.

During this time Mr. Tilder remained in the fur

ther part of the room, almost deserted. As one or two men stepped up and shook his hand, in reply to remarks made he would put his mouth close to the ear of the speaker to whisper what he had to "How do you do, President," said one, as he shook hands with Mr. Tilden, and turning to a companion, he added, "I always address him as President." As he left Mr. Tilden, another said: "Did you ever see a man talk so well at such an age as Mr. Tilden does ?" Mr. Hewitt had a somewhat prolonged talk with Mr. Tilden alone, and left the house before most of the other guests.

Several of the visitors looked about the rooms with much interest. At the side of the smaller parlor was a long table filled with law papers and documents on which were several letters recently written and ready for the mail. This was apparently Mr. Tilden's private writing table. In the larger room and near the back window was a small table on which were three telegraphic instruments with connecting wires passing through the floor. In another corner was a stand on which were several rolls of paper, a copy of The Congressional Record and other books. Resting on the top of these was a paper-covered copy of "Nana." Lot a few of those present seemed to miss something when they had looked through the rooms, and they put their hands in their pockets in a disappointed way. It was evident that they had been hoping to see the famous "barrel." Gradually and reluctantly the guests departed, leaving a line of cigar shoke in the air of the neatly-kept rooms. Mr. Tilden threw himself in a large easy chair near the rear window, apparently glad to have the affair over. Three or four persons who had lingered, surrounded him and began to talk. Their conversation seemed to cheer him, for the sober expression disappeared from hi face, and he laughed hearitly at what was said, while his voice became strong again as he entered into the conversation.

The presentation, with its attendant incidents, was prolonged until about 1 o'clock, several of the gentlemen getting interested in political conversa-

GENERAL HANCOCK VISITS MR. ENGLISH. General Hancock, accompanied by his aide, Cap-tain Wharton, soon after 1 o'clock yesterday entered the Twenty-third-st, entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and had nearly reached the clerk's desk before he was recognized. He was at once surrounded by a number of the members of the Democratic National Committee, and a hearty handshaking followed. After a biret conversation with Senator Kernan, General Hancock was shown to Mr. English's rooms, and soon after General Hancock, Mr. English and Captain Wharton left the betal teacher.

SETTLING THEIR DIFFERENCES. A DEMOCRATIC MEETING THAT BLOKE UP IN A ROW DECLARED TO BE HARMONIOUS.

The XXIId Assembly District is a place where the unterrified Democracy flourishes, since despite local fends it usually rolls up a rousing majority for the "straight ticket." In the fend between Tammany and Irving Hall the former controls the choice of Assemblymen, while the minor favors of the disrear room of George Jack's beer No. 1,574 Third-ave., for the pur-of completing its organization by the adoption of by-laws, hoping thus by prompt action to gain the lead of their Tammany rivals. Dr. Charles E. Simmons took the chair, and in order no foreign element might disturb the deliberations of the meeting he ordered that the room be cleared of all persons not belonging the room be cleared of all persons not belonging to the committee. This having been done, the fun began. The adherents of County Clerk Butler, led by Peter R. Gatens, secretary of the committee, and others, presented a code of by-laws which would practically place the full control of all matters in their hands. Streamons objection to the adoption of these was made by the friends of cx-State Senator Hugh Moore, who were marshalled by cx-Adderman McSpedon. In the debate that ensued the complimentary spithets that characterize Democratic primaries were bandled about with the utmost freedom, and the uproar became so great as seriously to disturb the players of fifteen-ball pool in the outer room, although the doors between were tiguily cheed.

came so great as seriously to custurb the players of fifteen-ball pool in the outer room, although the doors between were tigntly closed.

E. B. McManus, of the Moore faction, finding himself in the minority, loaded himself with beer, and wanted to "lick blazes out of the man that wouldn't vote for Hancock," The only response to his challenge was an ofter from McMahon, of the dog-peund, to drown him with the next batch of cond-mined curs, so that he might die among his kindred. Finally, a vote was taken, and the obnoxious by-laws were declared adopted. The Moore faction, however, protested against the decision, and charged the secretary with cheating. An attempt was made by the majority to proceed to the choice of inspectors of election, but the 're-pressible McManus could restrain his Democratic ardor no longer, and he "went for" one Wilham H. Johnson, a member of the opposing faction. There was a general disposition on the part of the meeting to join in this summary method of settling vexed questions, but the cooler counsels of a few prevailed, and the combatants were separated. A general siampede them took place. With hardly the f-rmality of an adjournment the meeting broke up, and the sober members devoted the remainder of the evening to persuading their comrades to "keep num about the row, and don't let any of them newspaper iellers get hold of it." An hour after life TRIBUNE reporter chanced to meet one of the committee, and, curious to put Democratic veracity to a test, asked aim how the meeting came off. "Splendidly," was the unblushing reply. "Everything was perfectly smooth and harmonious."

BOWING DOWN TO HANCOCK.

A meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Cinb was held tast night at No. 19 West Twenty-fourthst. A committee consisting of Charles D. Ingersoll, E. L. Parris and L. G. Garrettson was ap pointed to draft suitable resolutions in relation to the death of Colonel W. T. Pelton, who was a member.

Thomas Power made a motion for the clab to give a reception to General W. S. Hancock at the club rooms, to tender him the congratulations of the club, and offer its support during the campaign. He thought that would be a better way than to have a committee wait on General Hancock. The members objected to bringing General Hancock to the city, and thought it ould be wiser for the committee to wait on in. It was decided to creet a pole in Madison quare, with a flag bearing the name of the Demo-atic capdidates. An out-door meeting will be sld when the flag is raised. A resolution, authorheld when the flar is raised. A resolution, author-izing the president to appoint a committee of twenty to raise money and precure speakers for a series of campaign meetings was adopted. A committee of five members was also appointed to obtain infor-mation of the conduct of the campaign in the differ-ent States for the information of the National Com-mittee.

PREPARING FOR CAMPAIGN WORK.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Na-tional Committee held a long session yesterday William H. Barnum was elected chairman, F. O. Prince secretary, and General Dunear 8. Walker and Joseph Hance assistant scoretaries. A committee of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, headed by Senator Wallace,

waited upon the Executive Committee, and Senator Wallace made a long statement of the manner in which the campaign should be carried on, and the part his committee proposed to take in it. The Exeentive Committee proposed to take in the line line eentive Committee, appointed an Advisory Committee, consisting of Messrs, Scott, of Pennsylvania, Horsey, of Maryland, Hewitt, of New-York, Cleveland, of New-Jersey, and Smalley, of Vermont, to confer with the sub-committee of the Campaign Committee. Messrs, Hewitt, Smalley and Barnum were appointed a committee to look for suitable committee, the headquarters of the committee. The were appointed a committee to look for suitable rooms for the headquarters of the committee. The Executive Committee will meet on the second Wed-nesday of each month.

TAMMANY REFUSING UNION.

The effort to get Tammany to unite with the regular Democracy in this city in the railleation meeting of July 28, has fulled as it seems likely that every attempt to bring together the Democratic factions in real harmony will fail. The Tammany Committee has sent a letter to the Irving Hall organization, which after giving the resolution appointing the Tammany Committee, continues as fol-

Your organization has evidently 'misapprehended the nature of our communication, and of our powers. We are not seeking an invitation to a ratification meeting of your General Committee, however commendable in itself, and similar to the one already beld by the organization from which our committee was appointed. Weat we sought to secure was a joint meeting under the auxides of both organizations to ratify the nominations made by the Dimocratic National Convention, so that the Democracy of other States might be thoroughly convinced of the mison of the Democracy of this city upon National issues, and thus be encouraged by such union to bend their beat efforts to curry doubtful States.

Thanking you for your kind invitation, but recretting the failure of a union ratification meeting, which, in our judgment, would greatly promote the cause of the Democracy in the Nation, we remain yours most respectfully.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Chairman of Committee, EDWARD D. GALE. Secretary.

THE FIRE RECORD.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND DESTROYED. During a thunder shower at Northport, L. I., on Friday evening, a sharp boil of lightning was sup-posed to have struck near the barn of George Lewis, bu t subsequently appeared that the barn itself was struck.

Fiames were soon seen bursting from the building on al Frames were soon seen bursting from the outding on sices, showing that the whole interior was on fire. Thirteen cows and three borses were lost, with the other contents of the barn—hay, gradu, etc. Six cows wince bappened to be in the vard were saved. The fire burned very flercely, and it was with difficulty that Mr. Lewi's house was saved. The loss is trom \$1,500 to \$2,000; insurance on the building and stock, \$950. A HOTEL AND OTHER PROPERTY BURNED. PLYMOUTH, N. H., July 13 .- Early this morning a fire, caused by spontaneous combustion, in the

is. Loss, \$10,000; insured. A house wined by Joseph Burrows was also destroyed. Loss, \$1,500; insurance, \$1,000. The jewelry store owned by John Nason, and \$1.000. The lewelry store owned by John Nassu, and occupied by F. W. Balton, was damaged to the extent of \$500; insured for \$400. The Methodst Church was badly scorebed. Loss, \$1 000; insured.

Plymenth House, destroyed the hotel, together with it

stables, sheds, etc. It was owned by Buchanau & W.

DAMAGE TO WOOLEN MILLS. PHILADELPHIA, July 13 .- The large wareouse belonging to the woolen mills of John Brown's to-day to the extent of about \$10,000, which is fully covered by insurance. One of the employees of the mild fell from a second story window and fractured one of her legs.

A SAWMILL BURNED.

TROY, N. Y., July 13 .- Hartwells & Winslow's Pianieg Mill and Sawmill, virtually owned by the Marinal Lite Insurance Company, was burned at Platts burg on Sunday night. The fir-was of incendiary origin, Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$30,000.

LOSS IN BROOKLYN.

A fire causing \$2,000 damage occurred early yesterday morning in the buildings No. 39, 41 and 43 North Second-st., Brooklyn; at the latter number there was a brass foundry. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

A BLAZE AT COLD SPRING, L. I. A barn and other buildings, containing over 100 tons of bay, and owned by Charles Jones, at Cold Spring, L. I., were destroyed by fice on Tuesday morning. Loss over \$5.000; insurance unknown.

BASKET FACTORY BURNED. Amboy, N. J., July 14 .- The fruit basket factory and canning house of Willett Parker & Co., near Rartian, was destroyed by fire hast night. Loss, \$8,000; insured for \$3,000.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE SEAWANHAKA

A telegram was sent to Police Headquarters from Raudali's Island last night, stating that Miss Diller, one of the persons taken abve from the steamboat Seawanhaka, on the night of the disaster, bad of Assemblymen, while the minor favors of the district are portioned out to the latter. The Anti-Tammanyites of the district met last night J. W. Diller, who died from minutes received at the burning of the Seaw emeritus of St. Luke's Prostestant Episcopal Church, in Clinton-ave., Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLIES IN THE WOODS,

Syracuse, N. Y., July 14.-The Lake View Sunday-School Assembly at Cazanovin Lake began has evening with a good attendance. Dr. C. N. Sina, o Brooklyn, is president, and William A. Duncan, of Syra cuse, conductor. General Woodford began the lectures to-cay with bis "Impressions of the South," The as-seniory will continue ten days. Many Sunday-school workers of all denominations actively participate in the

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 14.-The fourth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperan-Union began in the large auditorium this evening and will continue in session unit Sanday evening.

AMERICAN BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14 .- The twelfth anount convention of the American Biological Association egan yesterday. The Association was called to order by the President. The Chairman acnounced the deat of Professor Joseph A. Turner, of Hollins Institut , Vi guma, a member of the Association. Professor Murray, the acting 8 cretary, read a list of the membership. At the evening esson, for Fry, the orresident, delivered the annual address, the subject of widen was "The Study of the Scientific Laurange," and Professor Sacris read a paper cuttiled "Observations on Locion."

To-day papers were read by Professor Waitney, of Yale College, Dr. Cattell, president of Lacayette College Professor Humobries, of Vanderbill University, Nasi ville, Teno., and others. The committee on nomin tion of officers reported the following nominations

For President-L. R. Parkard, professor of Greek, Yale Codese.

Vice Presidents—Fred D. Alleo, the newly appointed From Secretary and M. W. Hambhres, professor of Grack; Vanderbit University, Nashwife, Febr.

Secretary and Curator—Charles B. Lamman, professor of Sausent, Bervaro Unive sity.

Treasurer—Charles J. Bucatugham, Poughkeepsie, N. V.

which they made:

N. Y. Exentise Committee—Dr. W. C. Cattell, president of Lafayett Callege, Easton, Penn.; Basil C. Gilder, seve, professor of Greek, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; William W. Goodman, professor of Greek, Jacket Cellege, Dr. J. Hammond, of Hartford, Coon, and Win D. Whitney, professor of comperative puriology, Yale Cookers. ologe. The acceptance of the report elected the officers.

THE INJURED AT MOUNT WASHINGTON.

GLEN HOUSE, N. H., July 13 .- All those who were injured on the White Moon. In road on Monday are rapidly improving, with the exception of Lindeny the driver, who is still in a very low condition. To proprietor of the stage lines to day settled with the in jured passengers and the husband of the indy who wa

CENSUS OF RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA.

TROY, July 13 .- The population of Reusselaer County is 115.053—a gain since 1870 of 17,430, and since 1875 of 10,499. Of this, Troy has 56.954, a gain since 1870 of 12.061, and since 1875 of 8.068. Saratoga County has a population of 54.856, a decrease of 281 since 1875, and a gain of 3,327 since 1870.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 .- The annual meeting of the Centra: Pacific Rairoad Company for the election of officers was postponed to-day to August 10. The Bullion Company has settled its indebtedness to the Sutro Tunn-i Company, and work is to be resumed in the South Lateral Branch Tunnel immediately.

EARTHOUAKE SHOCK IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 13 .- At 8:15 o'clock to-nigh a shock of eartisquake was felt here. Its mo tion was vibrating, coming from the northwest and last ing several seconds.

THE IMMORTALITY OF A NEWSPAPER.

From The New-York Graphic, July 8.

Horace Greeley has gone; Buyard Taylor has gone; George Ripley has gone; but The Tribune is not gone. It lives and continually renews its youth. It is to all appearance immortal. Men may come and men may go, but The Tribune goes on lorever.

THE MURDERER'S DOOM.

CHASTINE COX'S LAST DAYS ON EARTH. PREPARATIONS FOR HIS EXECUTION TO-MORR W-COX DESIRES NOT TO SER VISITORS-HOW BALBO RECEIVED THE ACCOUNT OF THE CALL ON THE

GOVERNOR IN HIS BEHALF. To-day is the last on earth for Chastine Cox, the negro convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hull. Tonight for the last time he will toss in uneasy slumber on the narrow straw bed in the condemned ceil. To-morrow, only a few hours after the sun has risen, he will have paid the terrible penalty of his crime. The movements of the keepers and the general appearance of the southern ground tier of the Tombs show an unusual condition of things, and impress at once both the inmates and the visiters with the belief that something sad and solemn is about to occur. The iron gate at the end of the clerk's desk, and at the entrance to the corridor, which is generally kept open, is now closed, and a prison-keeper stands beside it day and night, to see that none pass except those who have a special permit, At the extreme end of the passage may be seen a colored man in shirt sleeves, with dark tronsers and low, loose shoes, sitting in an ordinary wooden chair before an open window. Within a few feet of him sit the death-watchers, Deputy-Warden Finley and two deputy-sheriffs. Cox is the thirtieth prisoner doomed to death whom Mr. Finley has watched and cared for during the past thirty years. Cox shows at last that he fully apprecrates his unfortunate position, and that there is positively no hope. His face is marked with deep lines of care and mental suffering; his eyes have a weary and worn expression, and his thoughts seem always afar off. At times he will rally and laugh and jest with the death watch; then be will drop his nead upon his hand and relapse into a reverse again. Yet he never loses his temper and gratefully acknowledges any little favor that may be shown

On Tuesday night he sat up until midnight. Shortly before going to bed he ate a good-sized beefsteak. He was restless for a few hours after retiring, but toward morning fell into a deep sleep, from which he did not awake until about o'clock. At 9 he finished a good breakfast of eggs, dry toast and coffee, and for dinner he had boiled chicken. Warden Finn says that Cox is a curiosity to him, and the most remarkable condemned man he ever had in his charge. Cox has a control over himself that is simply astonishing, and the Warden is convinced that on Friday morning he will walk to the gallows without a tremor and meet his fate like a

Father Anielatus called to see Cox yesterday, and although Cox is a Methodist he welcomed the priest earnestly, listened eagerly to all he had to say, and atter a long conversation retired with him to his cell, where they prayed together and remained for over half an hour. Another visitor whom he was glad to receive was the chaptain of the prison, a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Mr. Low, who come accompanied by his father, a venerable clergyman eighty-six years of age. Cox listened with great attention to all they said, and tears often stood in his eyes. After the ministers had offered him ati the consolation they could, the three men went into Cox's cell, where they engaged in prayer. After they went away Cox seemed in better spirits, although serious and thought ul. He requested the Warden not to admit any strangers or newspaper men during the day as he was tired of baving people whom he had never seen before, and who only visited him he had never seen before, and who only visited him through curvosity, come to ask "How do you feel to-day ?" During much of the time he sat with his back to be door, so that ordinary visitors could not see his face. Wacden Finn darnied that Cox's wishes should be respected, and refused all who had not the Sheriff's pass; but the number of men who were intimate friends of the deputy shoriffs on watch, a d who must see them on business, was something marvellous.

Mess Griffin, who is a frequent visitor to the Tombs, and greatly esteemed by Cox, called and gave him some neaches, cherries and other fruits, which he accepted grate utly, and seemed to enjoy very much.

Deputy Warden Finley, who is in personal at-

Deputy Warten Finley, who is in personal attendance on Cox, said to The Tribune reporter; "Cox holds up wonderfully well, out I have seen others to the same thing. It is bard to make condemned men reacze the immediate presence of death. But wait until Friday morning; if he does not weaken then, I will say he is a very plucky man."

Warden Fine says the preparations for erecting Warden Fine says the preparations for erecting the galows are all made, and the workmen will begin operations this morning. It will be put up in a part of the women's prison, and an awaing will be stricted along the "Bridge of Stalis," which leads from the Tombs Court-room to the prison, so that curious persons can see nothing from the windows of the rairroad freight building on the opposite side of the street.

Pietro Balbo, who is sentenced to be hanged on August 6 for the murder of his wife, and whose cell is next to Cev's in the condemned row, is the only

Pietro Balbo, who is sentenced to be hanged on August 6 for the murder of his wife, and whose cell is hext to Cex's in the concenned row, is the only one privileged to walk around the inclosed corridor. He walks nervously up and down, swinging his arms and occasionally stamping has foot. When spoken to he is quick to renty. He evidently enjoys telling visitors of his perfect trust in Goo, and how he prayed to Hum nearly all the time; but he has faith also in the goodness of Governor Cornel.—"the good Governor whom I pray for three times every day"—and is confident that he will not be hanged. When William F. Kintzhag, his counsel, who returned from a near up before the Governor on Inesday night, came to his cell about 10 o'clock yesterday norming. Balso rusted toward him with a cry of delight, and thrusting three fingers through the bars of the cell door, tried to shake hands with him, Charles W. Panely, an Italian interpreter, accompanied the lawyer so that Batso would surely understand all that was said to him. A tew moments after Warden Fine came and ordered the cell door to be opened. Balbo ran out, and seizing Mr. Kintzing's hands, kissed them passionately, saying almost dearrously: "Oh, I am so glad to see you." The lawyer told hum that he had seen the Governor, and from the maid to all that was said or read to him, Mr. Kintzing left sure he would do Balto justice and on mereitin to him. The Governor would not give his decision, however, for about a week, and during that time Baloo must keep in his cell and not talk to strangers, out he should be courteous to everybody and grateful to everybody who took an interest he look in the search and went back

talk to strangers, onthe should be courteous to everybody and grateful to everybody who took an interest in bins. Balbo was vountmous in his thanks and promises of obedience, and went back to us earl, costing the door after him, with a happer smite than be has worn for weeks.

Mr. Kintzing said that the committee, consisting of Father Reardon, F. K. Condert, the Italian Consul, and himself, was received by the Governor, and the members granted every possible facility to make their explanations. The Governor remained with them for over two hours, and listened patiently to all they had to say.

Garrier Hall, in West Tweety-sixth-st., was filled to its inthose capacity tast evening by a crowd of well-dressed and well-behaved begroes, and a very few white people, who came together to express their indication at the action of Governor Cornell in refusing to hear counsel in behalf of Chastine Cox. Every seat was taken and the atsics were backed. The meeting was called to order by J. B. Freenan, who said they had not need to decide mon Cox sgnit or innoceance, but to express their indignation toward tovercor Cornell, who had committed an outragre which a Zuin chiefrain would not dare to do. Cex was a burglar by intention and a surficer by accident, and it the jury had not been based he would not have been found guilty.

W. R. Davis said that when Governor Cornell next needed the vote of the colored, people, he would not get his the speaker's vote, nor would be get the votes of other negroes.

William F. Howe also spoke. Resolutions were

would not get his (the speaker's) vote, nor would be get the votes of other negrees.

William F. Howe also spoke. Resolutions were adopted declaring that there was sufficient evidence at the trial to warrant Executive elementy to commute Cox's capital sentence to imprisonment for life, and that the sense of the colored masses of New-York was one of inqualized indignation, protest and censure. Two weeks' grace were usked for, to show cause why Cox's sentence should be commuted to infe imprisonment. A committee was appointed to present these resolutions to the Governor at Albany to-day.

CASHIER HEDDEN INDICTED.

TRENTON, N. J., July 14 .- The United States Grand Jury has just mosed its labors, and has brought in two indictincula against James A. Hedden for ma easunce in connection with the affairs of the First National Bank at Newark; two indictments jointly against Hedges and William A. Thomas, and one separately against Domas for computery in misapplying the lunds of the bank.

NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- Commander Charles 8. Cutton has been ordered to the command of the Monocacs on the Asiatic Station. Carpenter Henry Williams has been ordered to the receiving ship Colorado, at New-York. Commander Alien V. Reid has been granted one month's leave of absence. At its expiration he will be detached from the Hydrograpule Office, and placed on waiting orders. Cor

George W. Sumner is detached from the command of the Monocaev, and basbeen ordered to return home and revort are arrival. Lieutenaut John A. Rodgers has been ordered to ordinace duty at the Washington Navy Yard. Carpenier E. D. Hatt has been detached from the Colorado, and placed on sick issue.

VIRGINIA'S WEAK POINTS.

WHY SHE LAGS BEHIND HER SISTERS, SLAVERY, PROVINCIALISM, STATE RIGHTS-SHE MUST BECOME REPUBLICAN IN HER POLITICS AND SATIONAL IN HER SYMPATHIES.

AND SATIONAL IN HER SYMPATHUS.

Secretary Sherman in The Independent.

The development of the resources of this State is a tempting field for entererise. Why is it that this magnificent region (Virgini) has larged so for behind her sister Sucke in the race of development I New-York during the Revolution was a wideliness west of the Hudson. Pennsylvana at the same period west of the Hudson. Pennsylvana at the same period west of Harrison g was scarcely explored. Pitisburg was an outlying military post on the verge of the licitian country. Now what magnificent States New York and Pennsylvana have become. At the close of the Revolutionary Harrison g was scarcely explored. Prosoure was an outlying unitary post on the verge of the lindian country. Now what magnificent States New York and Pennsylvania course become. At the close of the Revolutionary War Ohio was in possession of the Indians. The indefinite title of Virginia and Connected and other States to pertions of the Western country, unaccompanied by actual possession of any part of it, had been adjusted by the cession of the Northwest to the General Government, Virginia and Connected, however, reserving large and valuable portions of Ohio, as a consideration for the surrendering of a barren title. This wast region has since then become the heart of the country, containing a much larger population to the square inhe than old Virginia, with diversified industries and oroductions, while Virginia from being the first and greatest of the States in population and influence, now stands the tenth in the list.

What is the lowe of this great change † The fault has not been in the physical strength or latellees of Virginians. When they have gone West they have contributed their full share to the improvement of their new homes. The Virginia settlement in Oaio, composed almost exclusively of the descendants of the Revolutionary soldlers of Virginia, is among the most prosperous in Oaio, the wrong side in the civil war is freely acknowledged by friend and fee. They proudy boast of their a mession in the wrong side in the civil war is freely acknowledged by friend and fee. They proudy boast of their a mession in the wrong side in the civil war is freely acknowledged by friend and fee. They proudy boast of their a size men, lawvers and patrio s, and every American cit zen freely admits this faunt. The immortai roll of sreat mames intrished by Virginia to the Union can be repeated by any school-boy; and yet the fact must be admitted that in physical development, production, projectly, improvement and credit she is far behind States with inferior infurial resources. It is a deheate task to generalize about a

THE CURSE OF SLAVERY.

THE CURSE OF SLAVERY.

Chief among these was nerro slavery. In the origin of this institution Virginia was no more at fault than the other colonies; and, indeed, her statesmen claim that she resisted the importation of slaves, but it was forced upon her by the capidity of England and of the Northern colonies, who made profit in this commerce. Sail the evit effects fell with greater force upon Virginia than upon other States. The existence of slavery kept from Virginia the ide of industrious immigration which filled up the North and West; and yet, sy inducing careless culture in land, mainly conducted by slaver, it impoverished the soil and prevented a diversity of industries. The workshops of Lowell and Lawrence migrat have been more really located on the James or Fotomac than upon the Merrianae.

The narrhor of Han pron Roads and the waters around are equal, if not superior, to those of New-York. Slave labor however, is not adapted on manageners or come

The narbor of Han pron Robos and the water arrows are equal, if not superior, to those of New-Yerk. Slove labor, however, is not adapted to manufactures or comerce; but can only be profitably imploved in the rudest form of agriculture. This manufacture have bappily passed away, there is nothing to prevent Virginia regaining all that she has lost by slave labor.

FATAL NARROW ESS.

The second cause is the adoption by Virginians of the motto "Virginia for Virginians," one of the results of sisvery. Unit within a lew years there has been no effect made by Virginia to Increase her population by insinteration, or to diversity her industry by manufactures and commerce; but her begoin, relying upon their climate, location, soil and industries, have followed only the nurshits of their ancestors, wirnout seeking aid from others on the outside, and thus prevented the inneiteration of suited arrisins or foreign labor. Counting their slaves as property, they were rich in this way, without remembering that the labor when comes without cost and is inspired by 2s-it-integest is worth more per capita than that which is reared as property. They cultivated pride in their institutions, and, although hospitable and kindly to those who came among them, gave but little checotragement to outsiders to share in their lot. It was the location or provincialism of Virginia that cat her off from the vast stream of the and wealth poured from all countries into the North and West. FATAL NARROWSESS.

THE MOTHER OF STATE RIGHTS. THE MOTHER OF STATE FIGHTS.

Another cause, which is kindred to the last one mentioned, is the doctrine of State Lights, which, as it has been expounded by her politicians, was the upon tree of Americal politics and the direct cause of the civil war. This doctrine spring up in Virgenia. It was founded upon the recognized constitutions, it limited of the now-rise of the National Government, and of the clear of the States, each for itself, to develop its own treasurers in its own way; but it was made the project for the weakening of the but it was made the protext for the weakening of the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the National Government, and for preventing the blending of the people of the several states into one great Nation, and urning their affections from the whole country to the narrow bounds of a state. The original doctrine of the Resontions of 1798 was harmless enough until it was extended so as to deay to fine Federal Government the nower to enforce its laws and to decide upon the limits of its powers. As a consequence of the doctrine of state Eights, the people of the South gradually came to worship their States and to hate their country; to believe that Virginia or Sanch Carolina was greater than the United States; to believe the Nation, by which alone we mistolan our reations with for ign countries and develop and bleed into harmon's and weaken the industries and productions of many States. This decirine tends to elevate the States, whose administration should be simply domestic; while the Nation excretes all productions of many Rates. This decirine tends to elevate the States, whose administration should be simply domestic; while the Nation excretes all power over communities and enjoys nearly at the great resources of indirect taxation. It was partly tals elevation of the States have the Nation that let Virginia to burden herself with a debt that see is now unwaling to pay, and to attempt tasks of internal improvement which the Nation alone has resources to cope with. Since the adoption of the Constitution to States are so limited in their powers of axiation that they should con-

SHE MUST CATCH THE NATIONAL SPIRIT. But the last, and, perhaps, the enist resulting cause of the reasons already given is the adherence of Virginia to the Democratic party. This party, springing out of honest differences of opinion, at the beginning of the century, as to the powers of the National Government, has induced the narrowest prevaucalism of the most express school of Sate Riginia. For many years it was controlled by the Virginia idea, as the advocate and supporter of American suvery and of States Rights. It was the slave of a section. It united all the Southern States in its support, and heid the worst elements of Normern society in an u-natural condition with slavery, by which for years it ruled the country and fluid, involved it in war. By the agency of the R publican party, fluiding the chief elements of strength in Normern society, in the inset power was broken; and to this we owe, during the in-twinity years, the chorin us development, assure strength high credit and sinding at home and acres of the United States of America. Now the Nation assert o the United States of America. Now the Nation asserts accessed, develops its resources, exhands its commerce, increases its credit, and is recognized among all civil z-duations as a leading power. The neneficial effects of this solidy are only endangered by the solid South still aftering to the fallactes of the school of Vigina politics, supported by all the disappointed elements in the Norte, and looking to a -0.11 routh as a means of the attainment of the National offices and monors. The resources of Viginia will never be developed until she catenes the spirit that makes this country a Nation, and not a Confederacy. Until then per efforts for progress and healthy development will be abortive. The same class of people who in Viginia are Democrats, and by whose assets also health resources can be The same class of people who in Virginia are Democrats, and by whose accury also a her resources can be viralized, are Republicans in the North; and until these two can not he arranony together she must continue to decay. We may mourn, as we do, the neglected opportunities of a fair region, favored by Provioence with every natural advantage; but success can never come from the poney that has wasted Virginia and left her narbors unused and her resources undeveloped. Her true remody is to become Espablican in posities and National to her sympathics, when all her waste places will be glaidened with industry and her wasteys teeming with wealth.

TWO PRISONERS MURDERED.

Мемриів, July 14 .- About two months ago Ruins Armstead was assassinated by E ward Neiras colored, because Armstead's brother. When deputy brother, who resisted arrest, having been enarged with horse stealing. Neims, together with his brother, Preniss Neims, and Thomas Kankey as accomplices, were arrested. Edward Neims, the assassin, was conveyed to 1:11 a: Hernando, and Prentiss Neiss and Thomas Konkey were louged in Tunica County Jail. Last Saturday morning, while the two latter prisoners were being conveyed to Hernando, a body of masked men took them from the officers, who returned to Austin for assistance. On returning for the prisoners the officers found them dead, with their throats cut and number less wounds inflicted with knives on their bodies, and rope around each of their neeks. An indignation meet-ing was held at Austin on Monaay, at which resolutions condemning the act were passed.

CINCINNATES HOT DAY.

CINCINNATI, July 13 .- This has been the betiest day for a number of years. The minimum heighth of the thermometer was 792, and the thermometer was 79°, maximum 96° at 4 o'clock. the maximum 96° at 4 o'clock. It was and 86° at 10:30. The any was partly overeast by clouds, but it is clear to-might. Seven cases of sunstroke have been reported, three of them fatal. The thermometer record given above was made at the Signal Office. Numerous private ther mometers marked 100 degrees. Instelnas been no un usual fatanty among norses on the streets.

No Doubt !- Miss Brabazon: "Have you eeen our new comedy, Mr. Trever I—and new do you like it?" Mr. Frever? "I was in front the other night, Miss Brabszon, and methinks had the author pincaed a few feathers from the wings of his imagination, and piaced them on the tail of his judgment, the play had been better."

THRIVING ON WATER,

PHYSICIANS PUZZLED BY DR. TANNER. HIS CONDITION IMPROVED—THE REVIVAL BELIEVED TO BE ONLY TEMPORARY-PECULIARITIES OF

HIS VISITORS.

"It's strange, very strange," said a physician esterday afternoon, after examining Dr. Tanner. I don't understand the case at all." And indeed Dr. Tanner bids fair to become a human riddle. It was predicted that he would last for ten days; then the limit was placed at fifteen; but still be lives, and this noon will in all probability have completed his seventeenth day. On Sunday and Mouday the doctor showed signs of weakening. On Tuesday his condition was perilous in the extreme. His attendants watched him with bated breath, fearing an instant dissolution. The doctor himself must have felt that his power was strained up to the last limit, for he gave up his abstinence from water, and during the last thirty-six hours has drank it freely. Apparently he has proved that water is food, for he has been revived, and, as it were, stimulated, by the liquid he has taken. Had he continued to refrain from water it is probable that Tuesday night would have found his watchers using every known means to rouse him from a deadly lethargy or fatal debrium. Once, at least, the doctor has approached death's door, and it is still the opinion of those qualified to judge that his death is only a question of time. Human nature has shown itself in many unseemly

phases during the fast at Clarendon Hall. An unhallowed desire to gloat over human suffering has seemed to accuate many of the visitors. Daintily clad ladies have crowded toward the doctor as he sat bail-clothed on his cot rinsing his mouth, and have watched with hardly suppressed eagerness his every motion as he sponged his face or arranged his scanty gray hairs. Men have stood near him and made coarse, unfeeling remarks so loudly that they must have reached the doctor's cars. Idiots, professional and otherwise, from every part of the country, have sent the doctor insune letters about " mighty princi-ples involved," his " heroic struggle " and " physical forces." Sellers of almost everything from scales to flowers have presented the doctor with samples of their wares, as anxious to avoid public men tion as the numerous pranists, who, declining to give their names, have left friends behind who willingly volunteered all possible information, in case the performer for jot to have her or his card prominently displayed upon the table. Long-haired enthusiasts, representing every vagary of medicine or religion, have flocked to the hall like buzzards to a corpse.

The revival of vesterday is considered by many to be only temporary. Some of the physicians say that death in any case is not likely to result. Dr. that death in any case is not likely to result. Dr. Westcott said yesterday: "I really don't think he will die. He is a man of mach intelligence, and he follows his own conditions very clearly, so that he knows about where he as. If he finds himself so low that a lital termination must come, I think he will beknowledge it, and take nourishment. If he doesn't, and he emes del rious, of course he will be treated like any other limeter, and kept alive by forcible means. He seems better fooday, but this recovery may last only for a very short time."

At 8 p. m. Dr. Miller said: "I don't know what to say. I am about giving up my theories. He seems better than yesterday, and is apparently all right again. I believe I shall make no more prognostications."

Nevertheless the battery was placed in readiness

Nevertheless the battery was a hand in an adverted to the property of the standard of drive through Central Park, Tuesday evening, Dr. Tanner was exhausted enough to sleep very soundly during a considerable part of the night. The meritum found him brighter and less feeble. About 9 a. m. his rouse was 95, and was feeble. About 9 a. m. his rouse was 95, and was proper than before. His temperature was 985; 3. He drank some filtered Croling was 132 pointed, The small decrease since 8 Made and the all and tried his new scales. His weight was 132 pointed, The small decrease since 8 Made and the scale of Pr. Ianner's simper. That was all that could be seen. The doctor land the self-time of another than the scale of Pr. Ianner's simper. That some first of the scale of Pr. Ianner's simper concealed in face, and those who were part cutarly desirons all the face and the scale who were part cutarly desirons of beholding a soul-harrowing spectacle of the scale of the s The doctor also received a present of a pair of light Indian clubs and dumb hells.

At 6 p. m. Dr. Maurice Miller and Dr. Westcott tound Dr. Fanner's pulse SS, and his temperature 98410°. Dr. Miller pricked Dr. Tanner's bands and some second actions and the second action of the sec 984m. Dr. Miller pricked Dr. Tanner's hands and collected a few drops of thoulon glass slides. These are to be examined under a mi prescope to endeavor to ascertain whether or not the quantity of red blood corpuseles has been diminished during the fast. At 6300 Dr. Tanner went for a r de in Central Park. He was occasionally recognized by persons in the aircest, who stopped and stated while they pointed him out to inquisitive friends. The party drove up Fifth-ave, to Stetso 's, stopping at One-hundred-and-fith-st, to get the doctor some water from a spring. He drank several times during the ride, and returning about 8 ofclock, lay down on his cot and was covered with biankets.

A TERRIBLE MURDER AT TAPPAN.

AN OLD WOMAN STRANGE D TO DEATH-SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE MUSDER-TRAMPS SUS-PECTED OF HAVING COMMITTED THE CRIME. The residents of Tappan, in Rockland County, are

greatly agitated ever the brutal marder of Miss Hannah Brower, fifty-three years of age, on Tuesday morning, by unknown persons. The Brower rest ence is a tuated one mile north of the railway station, in a spot remote from the highway, and is an old one story and attic frame farmhouse. Miss Brower occupied a room on the first-floor, apart from the family, and was strangled death without being able to give an alarm. An entrance was effected to the premises through one of the windows. Two men participated in the affair, as was evinced by imprints of feet in the soft soil without. Once within the sleeping apartment, a fierce but comparatively noiseless struggle ensued. The lady was dragg d out of bed, into the centre of the room and choked into insensibility; after which she was outraged, and the assailants made their escape. The deed was accomplished so quietly that neither David Brower, who occupied a room on the ground floor, nor the remaining ball dozen members of the family, who were sleep ing in the attic, directly above, were aroused.

Evidence of the tragedy was discovered at 5 a. m Evidence of the tragedy was discovered at 5 a. m. by a sister, and the alarm communicated. It was the opinion at first that the lady had been seized by a fit, and a poysician was summoned. He made a hasty examination, pronounced the case one for the Coroner, and took his departure without learning that the case was one of uniteder. The condition of the window sening observed by Mr. Brower, his suspicions were aroused as to the true circumstances connected with the case, and an investigation established the fact that his worst lears were in the main correct. An inquest has since been held at which the verdict was returned that death had resulted from strangulation by unknown parhad resulted from strangulation by unknown par

ties.
David Brower stated last evening that he was David Brower stated last evening that he was aroused during the night by what he took to be an nonsemanous. While partially aroused a light flashed in his face from the window of his sister's room. He leaded out of bed, when the light disappared, then there came a finsh of rightning from an approaching storm-cloud, and attributing the light witnessed just prior to the same agency, he again repred and was not awakened until dayinght. Then Sarah Brower rapped on his door and informed him that something was the matter with the deceased. He hastened note the room, discovered her lying on the floor face apward in a cramped, unnatural position, and quitting the room summoned a physician. Then the matter of a missing pane of glass in the window was discovered, the foot prints without, and a partially consumed match at the without, and a partially consumed match at the window from whence he first observed the light. The supposition entertained in the community is that the authors of the outrage and murder were that the authors of the outrage and murder were tramps. Two strange men, one tail and the other of lesser stature, were seen in the village about midnight. Two men, purporting to be sailors from Brooklyn, were arrested on suspicion by Constable Conkling, near Sparkill, Jesserday afternoon. The testimony against them being of an unsatisfactory nature, they were released.

A SAVAGE BURGLAR ARKESTED.

John Eagan, of No. 558 West Fifty-seventh-at., it is charged, robbed the barber's store of William Strunk, at No. 891 Seventh-ave., on June 27, of \$6.

A few days afterward he beat Mrs. Mary Fox, of Fifty-sixth-st, near Seventh ave., so severely that she was confined for several days to her bed. He last exploit was to knock William Colwell, of Fifty. fourth-st, and Sixth-ave., on the head with a slang shot. Colwell is now at the Receivett Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain. Eugen was arrested on Tuesday night, and on a charge of bing glary was held for trial at the Yorkville Poice Court vesterday. Court yesterday.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL JOHN ALLEN CAMPBELL, WASHINGTON, July 14 .- The Hon. John Allen Campnell, late Third Assistan: Secretary of State. died at his residence here this morning.

General Campbell was born at Salem, Ohio,

October 8, 1835. He received a common school educa-tion, and also acquired a knowledge of the printing business. In April, 1861, beentered the volunteer see vice as a Second-Licutement in the 19th Ohio Regiment. and served in that capacity until the following August, when he was mustered out. He then en-bered the 1st Ohio Regiment as a First-Lien tenant. He served as Ordnance Officer on the staff of General A. M. McCook until after the evacuation of Corinth, in 1862, and then was Acting Assistant Ad jutant-General until November 26, 1862, when he was promoted to be Major and Assistant Adjutant-General In March, 1863, he was transferred to the staff of In March, 1963, he was transferred to the staff of General Schofield, with whom he served until the close of the war. He attained the rank of Lieutenant Colons in January, 1865, and on March 13, 1865, he received commissions as Brevet Colons and Brigadier-General "for courage in the field, and marged applity and fidelity." General Campbell was and Brigadier-General and Brigadier-General Campbell was one of the best-known staff officers in the Army of the Cumberland. He took part to the bottles of R ch Mountain, Pitisburg Landing, Perryville, Stone Riv, raithe battles of the Atlanta campaign, Franklin, Nashville, and Wilmington. After being mustered out of the volunteer service, he received a commission as Second-Lienant in the 5th Artility of the Regular Army, out he oon restoned. In 1856 he became assistant ching of The Cleveland Leaver, and three years later he was appointed as the first Governor of Wyoming Territory, He was reappointed in 1873. On February 24, 1876, he came Thiri Assistant's cretary of State, holding the position until June 1, 1878, when he was succeeded y Charles Payson, then Chief of the Diplomatic Bursan, General Campbell was always an earnest Republica. His bridger, Wilter Campbell, has been for several years Editor of The Register and Tribune at Youngstown, Ohio.

Duncest, where he continued his business until the time of his death. During the nativenty years or mention of his sons were associated with him. He was a member of the Courch of the Covenant (Presbyterian, of shield the Rev. Dr. Vincent is pastor. The tungral will take place to-morrow. THE REV. DR. WILLIAM C. WIENER.

LOCKFORT, N. Y., July 14.-The Rev. Wm.

C. Wisner, D.D., long a prominent elergyman in Western New-York, died this morning.

HERMAN GRIFFIN.

Herman Griffin, one of the old merchants of

this city, died Monday night at his home, No. 108 Madi-

son-ave., in his seventy-ofth year. He was born at

Andover, Mass., in 1805. In 1829 he came to New-York

and worked for some time as bookbinder. He was the established in business in Nassau-st. as a dealer in book-

binders' materials. In 1837 he removed to No. 54

THE COURTS.

ON TRIAL FOR MALPRACTICE. The trial of Mary Roseberg, alias Mary Kanffman, and her daughter, Margaret Arnold, alles Margaret Kauffman, for aileged malpractice in the east of Mrs. Sepina Berghauser, of North Sixth-at. Brooklys, who died April 22, was begun to the Brooklys Court of Sessions yesterday. Mrs. Caroline Smith was the first witness. It was expected that she would

Scagnet agt. Triplet., Acme Buillon Company agt. Hendrekson. Orders granted.
Loomon Fleets—Chambers—By Judge Lurremete,
—Monchas age. Keller. Motion to open desault taken at the
General fealurelened with \$\phi\$, costs. In the mas er or Brown,
—Bood fixed at \$20,000, the providend bond vacated. Bornelly agt. Posterly. Mot on grante; is emmonstating. The
People, etc., agt. Rr. wit et al.—Application granted, stay in
the meanine. Schabbe age. Conselly, Judgment owlered.
Heckings, Ender, Pinchass age. Gyles.—Rollows granted.
In the matter of Butler; In the native of Van Alea, Luodagt. Firby: In the max er of Assuma.—Applications granted.
Salomen agt. Meclomed. The issuance of the other stacks
ments should be shown with the result thereof. Every see
taken aut appear in these proceedings.

By Indice Van Hoesen.—Mosturry act. Hutcheson.—Judgment for plaintiff. see memoratium. Stobing agt. Hicks;
Hersebin agt. Rogers.—Order signed. Roppensack at higpensack... See unsonoration. Kanentter agt. Kammidot.—
Decree.

Marine Court- Chambers - By Judge Hawes-

starene Court - Chambers - By Judge Hawes, - Carry act. Roudds - Motion granted, Pope agt, the East River Gas Laght Company of Long Island City. - Order variable at the Laght Company of Long Island City. - Order variable at Laght Company of Long Island City. - Order at Lehman agt, the - ew-York El-wated Eatrand Company of Grassmuck agt, Commones, Longard ast, White - Orders of substitution. Well wart, Camobett, Grassfage, White - Orders agt, Evenus - Frederigg, Covell, Globel agt, Zweig, Farial agt, Morada, Brander, Orders assaud. By Judge McAdam. - DeCoursey agt, Russell. - Green stable and flied.

CALENDARS CHIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CRANDESS—Daphuo, 1.—Court opent 48
10:30 a. m. Calendar called at 11 a. m.—Day Calendar.—Not.
44, 61, 74, 81, 90, 98, 96, 105, 116, 120, 123, 125, 129, 179, 179, 185,
187, 190, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, Arr
seasonort Cases.—Nos. 1 10, 24, 27, 167, 169, 170, 171, 174,
181, 268, 269, 270, 280, 283, 285 u deand inclinaing 365,
GENERAL TERM—Danounce, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—
No day calendar.

*CPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TRIM—Freedman, J.—Court opens
at 12 de. Calendar called at 1 u. m.—No day calendar. No day camendar.

Superior Court—Special Them—Freedman, J.—Court opens
at 12 m.—Calcodin called at 1 p. m.—No day calcular.

CONMON PURES—CHAMMERS—Larrenore, J.—Court opens
at 11 m.—Socious will be heard at 11 o'clock.

Them.—Parts 1. Head ill—Advonced for the term.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 1.—Smyth, R.—The Peece at
Michael Long, Charles F. Comors, felonious assuat and bat
terv; Louis Meyers, James Wood, Recarre Doming, John
Matthews, burgian; Michael Prawley, Patrick Frawley,
grand larcenty and dalse oreleases; John O'Hara, grand larcenv; John F. Broderick, perfory; George Howard, Margaret
Melbonald, petit arconv, Em. Cohen, Aifred Straigly,
Charles Essie, Mary Haey, Islam pretences, John & Rubel,
excise, Ni holas Gerlin, leion ode assault and battery; Heart
O'Brice, burgiary; Jacob Thorman, arreceny from the peres.

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